NUMB. XXVI.] THE [JANUARY 20, 1787.

# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1787. [VOL. I.

Continuation of the Proceedings of the General Aſſembly, on the report of the committee (conſiſting of Meſſrs. Wynkoop, Brackenridge, and Whitehill (directing a bill to be brought in, to authoriſe the receiver general to receive, for arrearages due on lands purchaſed before the fourth of July, 1776, three fourth parts of ſuch arrearages in depreciation and other certificates, in the manner he now receives bills of credit of this ſtate of the 1ſt of June, 1780, and the 7th of April, 1781.

MR. Fitzſimons. I would willingly believe of the gentlemen of the committee, who reported the reſolution now before the houſe, that they had reaſons ſatisfactory to themſelves, and which might perhaps be ſo this houſe, therefore I ſhould be glad to hear them, but for my own part, my ſentiments do not at preſent incline me to the ſame way of thinking. I lay it down as a principle, which I believe every member will allow as well as myſelf, that it operates to encourage delinquency, if people who neglect to pay their debts from year to year are at laſt indulged with paying little or nothing; we know how much has been ſuffered already by this practice. It is likewiſe extreme injuſtice to ſuffer a man to pay his proportion at a tenth or thirtieth part of its value, not only that another has paid more, but alſo that the man who has faithfully done his duty muſt pay for ſuch delinquency afterwards, as the whole value required by government muſt be had.

The money for which theſe debts are pledged is not yet returned into the treaſury: who has it I don't know, but whoever has it, this I know, that we ought to preſerve this fund for it, and ſo keep from violating the public faith, and clear from eſtabliſhing a precedent of ſo dangerous a nature. If this fund is taken away, what effect will it have on public credit, what reliance will hereafter be placed upon the faith or honor of the ſtate? Surely, ſir, this very ſtep will tend to weaken in a great degree, if not totally deſtroy the little we have hitherto maintained of public credit: it operates alſo againſt juſtice, as I have ſhewn. I ſhall therefore wait to hear how the gentlemen of the committee reconciled it to themſelves.

Mr. Whitehill. I obſerve in the firſt place, the gentleman who ſpoke firſt ſays, the report before the houſe is a freſh violation of public faith. If I had ſeen it in that light, I ſhould not have concurred, nor do I believe the other gentlemen would in bringing it in: but, ſir, I thought another way. Tho' I acknowledge the public faith is pledged for the redemption of that money, and I expect it will be preſerved, we know how much is out of it. By that gentleman's account of the comptroller general's calculation there is ſixty-four thouſand pounds outſtanding, and this is only in the hands of a few people. I conſider public faith on two accounts: there are the holders of certificates as well as the holders of this paper money. Now it is very odd to ſay we mean to deſtroy public faith, when our object is to take care of it, in both theſe points, calling this a violation when it has a direct tendency to preſerve it. If we can effect the purpoſe of bringing in both kinds, the certificates as well as the paper, which is in the hands of a few; it can't be ſuppoſed we mean to violate it when we are purſuing theſe meaſures to preſerve it. And that this fund is competent to both, I ſhall ſhew, by obſerving it is a pretty large ſum that is due for arrearages on lands taken up before 1776: no exact calculation has been procured, but it certainly exceeds 300,000l. We will ſuppoſe that to be the exact ſum: why then the one fourth part of this will be ſeventy-five thouſand pounds: this is ſurely more than ſufficient to diſcharge the 64,000l. which is yet outſtanding of the emiſſion of April, 1781: for which the whole of this ſum is pledged. But it is certainly better to ſin, the whole public debt and its intereſt than take the paper only. Or can we pretend to ſue this man for a debt which he owes to the ſtate, when he has in his hands our obligation for a greater ſum: between man and man the law would not allow it. Theſe reaſons are too ſtrong for any perſon to oppoſe their operation.

The gentleman has alſo ſaid the ſtate has ſhewn great lenity: I grant it; and ſo we ought, and if we can get taxes at the ſame time to a greater amount by encouraging the debtors to induſtry and improvement with the money; let us ſuffer it to go on, and enable them to become wealthy citizens.

The gentleman has ſaid much of delinquency: if they are delinquent they are ſo becauſe the ſtate has not paid them for their ſervices. He ſaid alſo, "there is no good reaſon that they ſhould be indulged in paying in this eaſy way."—The way is not eaſier than it was in 1781, when this paper money went out: it was then at ſix, ſeven, and eight for one.—But certificates ought to be more for one: they are acknowledged to be of ſpecie value, and ſurely ought to be received by the ſtate for the ſame. This buſineſs had been recommended by council, and good reaſons were aſſigned by them for it. The law expreſſes, that unleſs they come and pay by next ſpring, their lands ſhall be ſold; but they will ſooner vacate them, and take out warrants for it, as other vacant land, by paying (inſtead of the ſums due now in that money) ten pounds per hundred acres in certificates into the land office. Rather than ſuffer them to take this advantage, my opinion is, that we ought not to ſtrain too hard: in this caſe there is a very great number concerned, and I don't know what may be the conſequence abroad. Our government is not ſo firmly ſettled as to hazard its peace and welfare; nor will we find it ſo practicable to inforce the collecting this money in any other way, for people when they hold your certificates, will not ſuffer their lands and homes to be ſnatched from them, to diſcharge a debt they do not owe. No, they will riſe in oppoſition to our meaſures, nor perhaps is government ſo ſtrong handed as to force them down. Look around on the eaſtern ſtates, and ſee how little able government there is to reſiſt popular prejudice, whether well or ill founded. This ſhould be a leſſon for us. Why then riſque the event, when it is ſo eaſy to keep down the ſpirit of diſcontent, and continue peace and quietneſs in our lands, by gratifying the peoples wiſhes and happineſs?

Mr. Findley thought this important ſubject ſhould be exhibited in every point of view: therefore it was right to repreſent it as infamous. This only tended to inform the members, that they might be prepared to act with judgment. He would now conſider it in point of national juſtice as well as national honour. Firſt, in point of national juſtice; It is only balancing one debt againſt another; the holders of certificates are indebted for arrearages to you for their land; and you are indebted to them for ſervices or property you have received. This is eaſy granted to be juſtice, if the arrearages were not wanted to be applied to ſome other uſe. Yet as a proportion of theſe arrearages on land are mortgaged to redeem the emiſſion of paper money of 1781: this muſt ſtand in the way as the faith of government was at the ſame time pledged. This, he hoped the preſent houſe would regard; but when he conſidered the ſum ordered to be emitted (though it was a large one, 500,000l.) was not all emitted, even during the height of the war; for ſuch was the diligence and exertion of this ſtate that it was not neceſſary; and of what was iſſued there is not much now left outſtanding. He could not allow the gentleman's ſaying, it was allowing the debt to be paid off at a ſeventh or eighth part of its value; for the moſt that could be allowed, would be not more than a third or fourth; and yet the paper money had, he very well remembered, been lower than the certificates. At that time it was thought the fund was not adequate to ſupport the faith and honor of government; then were brought on taxes nearly equal to the whole amount of the emiſſion. This he conſidered as changing or ſhifting the faith of government, from the arrearage fund, to one founded on taxation. Theſe taxes he conceived were ſufficient to diſcharge the debt of paper money: at moſt it could only want a ſmall part of the arrearage fund. He believed there was outſtanding of this tax 75,000l. it had not been ſufficiently operative; or the money would not now be laying out of circulation, in the hands of individuals. He was further of opinion, that the only method to be taken to bring it out of the corners where it lurked, was the one propoſed, and it would be doing national juſtice to make it come in.

He thought that it was going too far to extend juſtice with the one hand, and refuſe it with the other. The farmer would argue thus; "You require me to pay my arrearages, which I have formerly done by truſting you with my property or rendering you my ſervice; as a proof, here is your certificate for the ſame, either pay me the amount of this, or receive it in payment of me for arrearages—Agreeable to law you are obliged to receive a debt in exchange for a demand, and this is nothing but juſtice." There is nothing, as I ſaid before, in the way, but the remainder of the emiſſion of paper money, and that I contend is ſatisfied by the taxes yet outſtanding: yet the report does not even go ſo far: it ſtill allows the one fourth part of the arrearage to be applied to the ſame purpoſe, three fourth parts only of which are to be paid in certificates, the other in paper. The arrearage fund is alſo greater than has been repreſented: the gentleman from Cumberland ſtated it at its loweſt ſuppoſition when he ſaid 300,000l. From a ſtatement he this morning obtained, from a perſon in the land-office, it amounted to about 500,000l. The paper money which is outſtanding is ſurely not any thing equal to it, nor is it adequate to pay off that ſum. Why then muſt the lands be ſold to pay in a ſum of paper money which we know is not in exiſtence?

I know it will be juſtice to oblige the payment in this money, or ſpecie: but in point of national policy I am not ſo clear. When I conſider the ſituation of the ſtate, and compare it with the certain ruin of a very great number of perſons, whether the ſum is three or five hundred thouſand pounds, as it is more than all the paper and ſpecie that is in the ſtate. Gentlemen may be miſled to believe that the greateſt part of theſe arrearages lie in the back counties: this is by no means the caſe———the major part lies in the middle, and even ſome of the oldeſt in the ſtate. A gentleman obſerved, if theſe people were preſſed to a compliance with the law of April, 1785, they would vacate their lands: this to be ſure they might do, therefore it was wrong to aggravate them to it, as it would tend in a great meaſure to depopulate the ſtate; if not he could not tell but it might excite the troubles mentioned by the ſame gentleman: however, he hoped it would not: but there are two inſtances where neighbouring ſtates, for the want of the neceſſary policy and wiſdom; are brought into that ſituation. It will be ſaid on all hands that it is not political, but the neceſſity will be urged: yet he apprehended it was not neceſſary; for let it be conſidered that though the land office is open, yet they cannot ſettle with the people ſo faſt as they would come in if they were all ready: and at the ſame time it would give the whole a ſpring and circulation, and by obliging them to bring forth one-fourth part in paper or ſpecie, it would provide for the redemption of the whole of that money; and at the ſame time reduce the public debt, and ſave a farther intereſt. This would no doubt be good policy, and it don't appear neceſſary to exact it in any other way.

The gentlemen from the city (Mr. Morris and Mr. Fitzſimons) dwell much on its encouraging delinquency: he would not ſay much, but ſhould remark, that lightening the burden of the public debt, by taking out ſo great a quantity of thoſe certificates, would give a ſpring to the circulation, which would have highly beneficial effects. He would, notwithſtanding, make a remark on delinquency; the conſequence of which he took in this caſe to be conſtrued into the paying a debt off with leſs than its value---ſix, ſeven or eight for one, under ſpecie. Now I would aſk from whence does this ariſe, from the fault of the people or from the conduct of the ſtate? from the fault of the citizens or from the fault of government? why of this we are certain, from the fault of government: depreciation aroſe from refuſing to pay the ſums at the times when they became due. But it is not the fact, that it would be paying them off at ſeven or eight for one; for certificates are not ſo low; they are at leaſt three or four for one, and this money is one and an half, one and three-fourths, two, two and one half for one; as the purchaſe may be: this brings the proportion much nearer than has been repreſented; and it is as much the duty of government to pay her debts to the people as it is the people to pay government. The argument of public juſtice he did not think lay ſo forcibly: public juſtice was doing juſtice generally, and by lightening the load of debt the intereſt would ceaſe, and taxes conſequently be leſſened, or what was taken off with one hand by certificates, could be expended to different purpoſes by the other; ſo that its being ſaid that juſtice to the whole community requires the collection in ſpecie, though that would be public juſtice, yet it is not politically ſo; the houſe ſhould be very delicate on this ſubject with the people; for when we talk of compelling them to pay their debts, what are the original holders of certificates to ſay? and there are great numbers of them.

He would not wiſh to tell them that their certificates were not worth more than an eighth part of their value. He would rather wiſh to tell them they had acted the part of good citizens, but as it had turn-

labour, and they had fallen indebted to the state, we were entitled to receive again our certificates, as specie of them; here he did not see a breach of the national faith; nor did he think national faith stood in the way. But he was sure it was national justice to adopt the report, and not a breach of either the one or the other.

(To be continued.)

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NUMBER VII.

UNIVERSE.

(Continued from number V.)

"And God made the beast of the earth after his "kind, & cattle after their kind, and every thing that "creepeth upon the earth after his kind: and God "saw that it was good. And God said, let us make "man. So God created man in his own image, in "the image of God created he him: male and female "created he them. And God blessed them. And "God saw every thing that he had made, and behold "it was very good."

THE more we contemplate any part of nature, the more cause we have to revere the Almighty Author of it. The farther we carry our researches, the more are our senses awakened, the greater are our conceptions of infinite goodness and wisdom: surveying her throughout, we shall find all beauty, method, order and economy, that nothing is made in vain: examine but the smallest insect, the meanest reptile, we find all its parts curiously disposed to enable it to seek its nourishment, and the necessaries for the preservation of life.

No system can possibly be framed, even in imagination without a subordination of parts. Every animal body must have different members, subservient to each other; every picture must be composed of various colours; all harmony must be formed of trebles, tenors and basses; every beautiful edifice must consist of higher and lower, more and less magnificent apartments. This belongs to the very essence of all created things, & therefore cannot be prevented by any thing whatever, unless by not creating them at all: for which reason, in the formation of the universe, God was obliged, in order to carry on that just subordination so necessary to the very existence of the whole, to create beings of different ranks; and to bestow on various species of animals, and also on the individuals of the same species, various degrees of understanding, strength, beauty and perfection.

It would have been no more an instance of God's wisdom to have created no beings but of the highest and most perfect order, than it would be of a painter's art, to cover his whole piece with one single colour, the most beautiful he could compose. Add to this, that it its utterly impracticable to exclude from creation this necessary inferiority of some beings in comparison with others. All that can be done is to make each as happy as their respective situations will permit; and this is done in so extraordinary a manner, as to leave the benevolence of our great Creator not to be doubted. Though he did not make all superior, yet in the dispensations of his blessings, wisdom and goodness, both are well worthy the highest admiration.

Though it was necessary to the great purpose of human life to bestow riches, understanding, health and strength, on individuals in very partial proportions; yet has the Almighty so contrived the nature of things, that happiness is distributed with a more equal hand. His goodness is always striving with those our necessary imperfections, setting bounds to the inconveniencies it cannot totally prevent, by balancing the wants, and repaying the sufferings of all, by some kind of equivalent naturally resulting from their particular situations and circumstances. Thus, for example, poverty, or the want of riches, is generally compensated by having more hopes and fewer fears, by a greater share of health, and a more exquisite relish for the smallest enjoyments, than those who possess them are usually blessed with.

All could not possibly have been exempted from poverty, not only by reason of the fluctuating nature of human possessions, but because the world could not subsist without it; for had all been rich, none could have submitted to the commands of others, or the drudgeries of life; thence all governments must have been dissolved, arts neglected and lands uncultivated, an universal penury must have overwhelmed all, instead of now & then pinching a few. Hence, appears the great excellence of charity, by which men are enabled, by a particular distribution of the blessings and enjoyments of life, on proper occasions, to prevent that poverty, which, by a general one, could never have been prevented: so that by enforcing this duty, God demands our assistance to promote universal happiness, and to shut out misery at every door, where he strives to intrude.

Labour God might have excused us from, since at his command the earth could have poured forth all her treasures without our assistance: but if the severest labour cannot subdue the malignity of human nature, what plots, machinations, wars, rapine, devastation, profligacy and licentiousness, must have been the consequence of universal idleness! so that labour ought only to be looked upon as a task kindly imposed on us by our indulgent Creator, necessary to preserve our health, safety and innocence.

Inquietudes of mind cannot be prevented without first eradicating all our inclinations and passions. So long as men have pursuits, they must meet with disappointments: and whilst they have disappointments they must be disquieted; whilst they are injured they must be inflamed; whilst they see cruelties, they must be melted with pity; whilst they perceive danger they must be sensible of fear; and whilst they behold beauty they must be enslaved by love: Nor can they be exempted from the various anxieties attendant on these various passions. Yet without them we should undoubtedly be less happy and less safe: for without anger we could not defend ourselves; without pity we should not assist others: without fear we should not preserve our lives, and without love they would not be worth preserving.

The want of taste and genius, with all the pleasures that arise from them, are commonly recompenced by a more useful kind of common sense, together with a wonderful delight, as well as success in the busy pursuits of a scrambling world. The sufferings of the sick are greatly relieved by many trifling gratifications imperceptible to others, and sometimes almost repaid by the inconceivable transports occasioned by the return of health and vigour. Folly cannot be very grievous, because imperceptible; and I doubt not but there is a pleasure in being mad, which none but madmen know. Ignorance, or the want of knowledge and literature, the appointed lot of all born to poverty, and the drudgeries of life, is the only opiate capable of infusing that insensibility which can enable them to endure the miseries of one, and the fatigues of the other. It is a cordial administered by the gracious hand of Providence; of which they ought never to be deprived by an ill-judged and improper education.

It is the basis of all subordination, the support of society, and the privilege of individuals; and I have ever thought it a most remarkable instance of the Divine wisdom, that whereas in all animals whose individuals rise little above the rest of their species, knowledge is instinctive; in man, whose individuals are so widely different, it is acquired by education; by which means the prince and the labourer, the philosopher and the peasant, are in some measure fitted for their respective situations. The same parental care extends to every part of the animal creation. Brutes are exempted from numberless anxieties, by that happy want of reflection on past, and apprehension of future sufferings, which are annexed to their inferiority. Those amongst them who devour others, are taught by nature to dispatch them as quick as possible; man, the most merciless devourer of all, is induced, by his own advantage, to feast those designed for his sustenance, the more luxuriously to feast upon them himself. Thus misery, by all possible methods, is diminished, and happiness, like fluids, is ever tending towards an equilibrium.

But was it ever so unequally divided, our pretence for complaint could be of this only, that we are not so high in the scale of existence as our ignorant ambition may desire: a pretence which must eternally subsist; because were we ever so much higher, there would be still room for infinite power to exalt us; and, since no link in the chain can be broke, the same reason for disquiet must remain to those who succeed to that chasm, which must be occasioned by our preferment.

A man can have no reason that he is not an angel; nor a horse that he is not a man; much less that, in their several stations, they possess not the faculties of one another; for this would be an insufferable misfortune. And doubtless it would be as inconvenient for a man to be endowed with the knowledge of an angel, as for a horse to have the reason of a man; but, as they are now formed by the consummate wisdom of the Creator, each enjoys pleasures peculiar to his situation; and, though happiness on one side may perhaps consist in divine contemplation, on another side, in the acquisition of wealth and power; and in a third respect, in wandering amongst limpid streams and luxuriant pastures; yet the meanest of these enjoyments give no interruption to the most sublime, but all together undoubtedly increase the aggregate sum of felicity bestowed upon the universe. Greatly indeed must that be lessened, were there no beings but of the highest orders.

(To be continued.)

To the Printers of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

I MUST confess it gives me pain to reflect on the mistaken actions of men of worth and distinguished talents, and in particular as I have the interest of the legislature of Pennsylvania much at heart, an error in their conduct, increases my uneasiness in proportion to the dignity of the rank they hold in the political world. No doubt many mistakes happen in the conduct of every man day by day, and black would be the catalogue of almost every individual's character, provided his life and adventures, in public and private, were held up a common spectacle to the world. Perhaps such a sentiment may be considered as an apology for the misconduct of men made conspicuous by their office; but let this be as it will, the mistakes of a man in private life are neither so conspicuous nor injurious to the world, as those of a person in a public capacity. I need only appeal to experience for the truth of this assertion; it needs no elaborate argument; truth requires no varnish; besides it has nothing to fear from the strictest scrutiny of the nicest microscopic eye.—— I wish from my heart I could say so of our legislature in general. Many worthy characters constitute that august body, and when under the influence of mistaken opinion, charity would incline to pity, rather than censure them. But supposing for once, and the supposition I fear is too true to be denied, that our legislatures are sometimes misled, and hurried into wrongs and injuries, through mistaken opinion. But what then? Suppose this is granted, what is to be done? Why state your grievances. This privilege, my readers, is yours, it is mine, it is the prerogative of every citizen of the United States; rouse, therefore, my fellow citizens, instruct your representatives, inform their judgments, direct their movements; nay, command that they speak the sentiments of their constituents.

I understand it has lately been agitated in the house of assembly whether certificates should be received in payment of patent money on the old location rights; unhappily for many, the question has been negatived. And notwithstanding the bill did not pass, I am led to imagine no solid reason could be given, why certificates should not be received as patent money for the old location rights as well as for the new, or for rights of occupancy. Why give a preference to one more than the other? Why should one citizen of Pennsylvania enjoy the privilege of patenting at one third less value, than another? Oh virtue! Oh justice! Oh, whither has public faith winged her way? Where are now the boasted patriots of Columbius? Where are the boasted republican principles of our legislature? It is true, the opposers of the bill may argue that such a measure would raise certificates equal in value to gold and silver, but what then? would that be doing injustice to public faith? Nay, it would be the very thing that would establish and give it credit: may I be hanged if he does not deserve a gibbet who would dare to assert the reverse.

I have been informed from good authority, that in the course of the debate respecting certificates, it was cavalierly asserted by a member from Westmoreland, that two thirds of his constituents held their lands by right of occupancy, consequently it would be little or no advantage for them supposing the bill should pass, and for this reason, with some others as frivolous he would vote against it. I have since had the opinion of numbers respecting this assertion, and they unanimously agree the member must have been misled, that he must have been ill informed on that subject, and perhaps sold the good will of his country for a dinner of some stockholders fat beef. Would it not, my fellow citizens, be absolutely necessary to state that matter, in our next petition, in as clear a light as possible, and this ought to be done without loss of time.

Another reason, which might be offered by the opposers of the bill is, that it would deprive receivers, treasurers and clerks of the considerable revenue from counting out interest to the creditors of the states, and receiving interest from such as hold lands by old rights. But are all the reasons which have been offered sufficient to operate against the passing of the bill? No: just on the contrary, I am of opinion that such reasons should have operated in its favor, and inclined every well-wisher of his country to have voted in the affirmative, because I am well persuaded every member of assembly is well convinced that hard money enough to patent our lands is not in circulation amongst us. In the name of wonder then, what is to be done? Must I quit my title to a most excellent tract of land; after my pains of having it surveyed, riding to Philadelphia, entering my survey, with the addition of a considerable expence, and no small fatigue of body? What must my feelings be at such a prospect? Nay, the very horse I rode, poor Jack the fencing master, were he alive, would groan to hear I had lost both my labour and my purse, and all to satisfy the voracious maw of some greasy broker. Add to all this I am both able and willing to patent with certificates, they are troublesome to me as well as to the states, and serve only to employ a few clerks for the commutation of interest. I can get no hard money, I can pay no interest, no, not

of ours, and they had fallen indebted to the state, we were willing to receive again our certificates, as specie of them; here he did not see a breach of the national faith; nor did he think national faith stood in the way. But he was sure it was national justice to adopt the report, and not a breach of either the one or the other.

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It would have been no more an instance of God's wisdom to have created no beings but of the highest and most perfect order, than it would be of a painter's art, to cover his whole piece with one single colour, the most beautiful he could compose. Add to this, that it its utterly impracticable to exclude from creation this necessary inferiority of some beings in comparison with others. All that can be done is to make each as happy as their respective situations will permit; and this is done in so extraordinary a manner, as to leave the benevolence of our great Creator not to be doubted. Though he did not make all superior, yet in the dispensations of his blessings, wisdom and goodness, both are well worthy the highest admiration.

Though it was necessary to the great purpose of human life to bestow riches, understanding, health and strength, on individuals in very partial proportions; yet has the Almighty so contrived the nature of things, that happiness is distributed with a more equal hand. His goodness is always striving with those our necessary imperfections, setting bounds to the inconveniencies it cannot totally prevent, by balancing the wants, and repaying the sufferings of all, by some kind of equivalent naturally resulting from their particular situations and circumstances. Thus, for example, poverty, or the want of riches, is generally compensated by having more hopes and fewer fears, by a greater share of health, and a more exquisite relish for the smallest enjoyments, than those who possess them are usually blessed with.

All could not possibly have been exempted from poverty, not only by reason of the fluctuating nature of human possessions, but because the world could not subsist without it; for had all been rich, none could have submitted to the commands of others, or the drudgeries of life; thence all governments must have been dissolved, arts neglected and lands uncultivated, an universal penury must have overwhelmed all, instead of now & then pinching a few. Hence, appears the great excellence of charity, by which men are enabled, by a particular distribution of the blessings and enjoyments of life, on proper occasions, to prevent that poverty, which, by a general one, could never have been prevented: so that by enforcing this duty, God demands our assistance to promote universal happiness, and to shut out misery at every door, where he strives to intrude.

Labour God might have excused us from, since at his command the earth could have poured forth all her treasures without our assistance: but if the severest labour cannot subdue the malignity of human nature, what plots, machinations, wars, rapine, devastation, profligacy and licentiousness, must have been the consequence of universal idleness! so that labour ought only to be looked upon as a task kindly imposed on us by our indulgent Creator, necessary to preserve our health, safety and innocence.

Inquietudes of mind cannot be prevented without first eradicating all our inclinations and passions. So long as men have pursuits, they must meet with disappointments: and whilst they have disappointments they must be disquieted; whilst they are injured they must be inflamed; whilst they see cruelties, they must be melted with pity; whilst they perceive danger they must be sensible of fear; and whilst they behold beauty they must be enslaved by love: Nor can they be exempted from the various anxieties attendant on these various passions. Yet without them we should undoubtedly be less happy and less safe: for without anger we could not defend ourselves; without pity we should not assist others: without fear we should not preserve our lives, and without love they would not be worth preserving.

The want of taste and genius, with all the pleasures that arise from them, are commonly recompenced by a more useful kind of common sense, together with a wonderful delight, as well as success in the busy pursuits of a scrambling world. The sufferings of the sick are greatly relieved by many trifling gratifications imperceptible to others, and sometimes almost repaid by the inconceivable transports occasioned by the return of health and vigour. Folly cannot be very grievous, because imperceptible; and I doubt not but there is a pleasure in being mad, which none but madmen know. Ignorance, or the want of knowledge and literature, the appointed lot of all born to poverty, and the drudgeries of life, is the only opiate capable of infusing that insensibility which can enable them to endure the miseries of one, and the fatigues of the other. It is a cordial administered by the gracious hand of Providence; of which they ought never to be deprived by an ill-judged and improper education.

It is the basis of all subordination, the support of society, and the privilege of individuals; and I have ever thought it a most remarkable instance of the Divine wisdom, that whereas in all animals whose individuals rise little above the rest of their species, knowledge is instinctive; in man, whose individuals are so widely different, it is acquired by education; by which means the prince and the labourer, the philosopher and the peasant, are in some measure fitted for their respective situations. The same parental care extends to every part of the animal creation. Brutes are exempted from numberless anxieties, by that happy want of reflection on past, and apprehension of future sufferings, which are annexed to their inferiority. Those amongst them who devour others, are taught by nature to dispatch them as quick as possible; man, the most merciless devourer of all, is induced, by his own advantage, to feast those designed for his sustenance, the more luxuriously to feast upon them himself. Thus misery, by all possible methods, is diminished, and happiness, like fluids, is ever tending towards an equilibrium.

But was it ever so unequally divided, our pretence for complaint could be of this only, that we are not so high in the scale of existence as our ignorant ambition may desire: a pretence which must eternally subsist; because were we ever so much higher, there would be still room for infinite power to exalt us; and, since no link in the chain can be broke, the same reason for disquiet must remain to those who succeed to that chasm, which must be occasioned by our preferment.

A man can have no reason that he is not an angel; nor a horse that he is not a man; much less that, in their several stations, they possess not the faculties of one another; for this would be an insufferable misfortune. And doubtless it would be as inconvenient for a man to be endowed with the knowledge of an angel, as for a horse to have the reason of a man; but, as they are now formed by the consummate wisdom of the Creator, each enjoys pleasures peculiar to his situation; and, though happiness on one side may perhaps consist in divine contemplation, on another side, in the acquisition of wealth and power; and in a third respect, in wandering amongst limpid streams and luxuriant pastures; yet the meanest of these enjoyments give no interruption to the most sublime, but all together undoubtedly increase the aggregate sum of felicity bestowed upon the universe. Greatly indeed must that be lessened, were there no beings but of the highest orders.

(To be continued.) See No 27

To the Printers of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

I MUST confess it gives me pain to reflect on the mistaken actions of men of worth and distinguished talents, and in particular as I have the interest of the legislature of Pennsylvania much at heart, an error in their conduct, increases my uneasiness in proportion to the dignity of the rank they hold in the political world. No doubt many mistakes happen in the conduct of every man day by day, and black would be the catalogue of almost every individual's character, provided his life and adventures, in public and private, were held up a common spectacle to the world. Perhaps such a sentiment may be considered as an apology for the misconduct of men made conspicuous by their office; but let this be as it will, the mistakes of a man in private life are neither so conspicuous nor injurious to the world, as those of a person in a public capacity. I need only appeal to experience for the truth of this assertion; it needs no elaborate argument; truth requires no varnish; besides it has nothing to fear from the strictest scrutiny of the nicest microscopic eye..... I wish from my heart I could say so of our legislature in general. Many worthy characters constitute that august body, and when under the influence of mistaken opinion, charity would incline to pity, rather than censure them. But supposing for once, and the supposition I fear is too true to be denied, that our legislatures are sometimes misled, and hurried into wrongs and injuries, through mistaken opinion. But what then? Suppose this is granted, what is to be done? Why state your grievances. This privilege, my readers, is yours, it is mine, it is the prerogative of every citizen of the United States; rouse, therefore, my fellow citizens, instruct your representatives, inform their judgments, direct their movements; nay, command that they speak the sentiments of their constituents.

I understand it has lately been agitated in the house of assembly whether certificates should be received in payment of patent money on the old location rights; unhappily for many, the question has been negatived. And notwithstanding the bill did not pass, I am led to imagine no solid reason could be given, why certificates should not be received as patent money for the old location rights as well as for the new, or for rights of occupancy. Why give a preference to one more than the other? Why should one citizen of Pennsylvania enjoy the privilege of patenting at one third less value, than another? Oh virtue! Oh justice! Oh, whither has public faith winged her way? Where are now the boasted patriots of Columbia? Where are the boasted republican principles of our legislature? It is true, the opposers of the bill may argue that such a measure would raise certificates equal in value to gold and silver, but what then? would that be doing injustice to public faith? Nay, it would be the very thing that would establish and give it credit: may I be hanged if he does not deserve a gibbet who would dare to assert the reverse.

I have been informed from good authority, that in the course of the debate respecting certificates, it was cavalierly asserted by a member from Westmoreland, that two thirds of his constituents held their lands by right of occupancy, consequently it would be little or no advantage for them supposing the bill should pass, and for this reason, with some others as frivolous he would vote against it. I have since had the opinion of numbers respecting this assertion, and they unanimously agree the member must have been misled, that he must have been ill informed on that subject, and perhaps sold the good will of his country for a dinner of some stockholders fat beef. Would it not, my fellow citizens, be absolutely necessary to state that matter, in our next petition, in as clear a light as possible, and this ought to be done without loss of time.

Another reason, which might be offered by the opposers of the bill is, that it would deprive receivers, treasurers and clerks of the considerable revenue from counting out interest to the creditors of the states, and receiving interest from such as hold lands by old rights. But are all the reasons which have been offered sufficient to operate against the passing of the bill? No: just on the contrary, I am of opinion that such reasons should have operated in its favor, and inclined every well-wisher of his country to have voted in the affirmative, because I am well persuaded every member of assembly is well convinced that hard money enough to patent our lands is not in circulation amongst us. In the name of wonder then, what is to be done? Must I quit my title to a most excellent tract of land; after my pains of having it surveyed, riding to Philadelphia, entering my survey, with the addition of a considerable expence, and no small fatigue of body? What must my feelings be at such a prospect? Nay, the very horse I rode, poor Jack the fencing master, were he alive, would groan to hear I had lost both my labour and my purse, and all to satisfy the voracious maw of some greasy broker. Add to all this I am both able and willing to patent with certificates, they are troublesome to me as well as to the states, and serve only to employ a few clerks for the commutation of interest. I can get no hard money, I can pay no interest, no, not

my taxes; the ſtate may alſo
holders bring us no caſh, we therefore are not enabled to ſupport our credit, the office muſt be ſhut; but the receiver's fees, the treaſurer's fees, and the clerks fees muſt be running on. Yes, they run on, and if they run any longer, they may run to the d---l, the ſtate may run to deſtruction, ſhe is already on the brink of the dreadful precipice!

I have but one argument more to lay before the public and indeed it is the only plauſible one which the oppoſers of the bill can flatter themſelves with. The brokers and ſtockholders have not got their hands full enough of certificates. Theſe cattle can calculate, and they find a few hundreds are ſtill in the hands of the honeſt farmer, and from this they reaſon in the following manner: let us, ſay they, at preſent oppoſe the reception of certificates in lieu of patent money; the farmers in a year or two will be under the neceſſity of ſelling to pay their taxes and buy ſilks for their wives and daughters; this will be a fair opportunity of obtaining them at a low rate, we can have them at a third, a fourth, and perhaps a fifth of their real value: as ſoon as we have drawn them off to the dregs, let us then bellow out for public faith, let them then be received as patent money, we will have the full value of them or we will not diſpoſe of them. By this means we ſhall increaſe our fortunes, by receiving large ſums of caſh, or we ſhall have it in our power to lay violent hands on the property of others, and patent as much of their lands as we pleaſe. Hark ye, friend Tom, egad we ſhall have nothing to do but walk to the office with a bundle of certificates, which ſtand us little or nothing, and there we will ſee Jemmy Poorman's location for ſuch a tract of land, we have nothing to do but count out the hundreds in certificates, we receive the patents for all the old located lands, and let the worthleſs farmer and the hardy adventurer both ſtarve together or become our tenants, which they pleaſe, ſo brother broker there's an end to them.

I have juſt thought of a brief advice to the people of the Weſtern Country, with which I ſhall at this time conclude. You have already petitioned the legiſlature on this ſubject. There is nothing obtained without ſome difficulty. Try it again; perſevere, and you ſhall be ſucceſsful, in particular admoniſh your repreſentatives. Let them fully underſtand your ſentiments. Let them know that you wiſh the meaſure to ſucceed, and if they fairly repreſent you, they will vote for it and urge it forward; and if they will not be admoniſhed by gentle meaſures, treat them in the manner they deſerve. Adieu, your friend,

A FARMER.

## *Pittſburgh, January 20.*

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth-town, dated November 30.

"Laſt evening a circumſtance took place, which gave ſome uneaſineſs here.—It is the abuſe of power in an officer of the place. A man who was taken up on ſuſpicion of ſtealing, received ſuch ill-treatment from the deputy ſheriff, in whoſe cuſtody he was, as to occaſion his death. The man appeared to be a ſailor, and was ordered by this raſcally catchpole to mount a young unbroken horſe, in order to be conveyed before a magiſtrate, this the poor fellow objected to, as not knowing how to ride, or the management of a horſe, but was forced to comply, and as might naturally be expected, the horſe threw him, by which his ſkull was fractured in ſeveral places; the officer came up to him as he lay in this condition on the ground, and moſt inhumanly kicked him ſeveral times, which deprived the poor wretch of the ſmall remains of life he had left, and releaſed him from his miſery. The jury of inqueſt have not called it murder: but a law queſtion may ariſe, for although the perſon might have been criminal, and deſerving puniſhment, yet an officer in the execution of his duty, who deviates ſo far from humanity as to occaſion the death of an unfortunate man, moſt juſtly merits the gallows. The man was a Pennſylvanian, where it is ſaid he has a wife and children.

MARRIED, on Tueſday evening laſt, Mr. Thomas Gronough, merchant, to miſs Elizabeth Smith, (daughter of Devereux Smith, eſq.) a lady poſſeſſed of every amiable quality.

☞ Thoſe gentlemen who have not paid their firſt ſubſcription for the Pittſburgh Gazette, would oblige the Printers by forwarding it to them. Dec. 20, 1786.

THE Partnerſhip of FREEMAN & SAVERIN being this day diſſolved, I hereby inform all perſons not to credit ſaid Saverin on my account, as I will pay no contracts of ſaid Saverin after this date.

WILLIAM FREEMAN.

Pittſburg, Jan. 19, 1787.

A[illegible]m the public, that the Recorders Office, &c. for Weſtmoreland county, is at preſent kept at the dwelling houſe of Colonel Nehemiah Stokeley, where attendance will be given by me

BENJAMIN NEILLY,
for James Hamilton, Eſq; Recorder.

Dec. 13.

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THIS is to inform all perſons who have unſettled accounts, or other demands againſt the eſtate of the late Matthew Hayes, deceaſed, to bring them in for ſettlement, at or before the firſt day of March next, to the ſubſcriber, who has taken out letters of adminiſtration. Alſo, all thoſe who are indebted by notes of hand, or otherwiſe, for goods bought at the vendue of the effects of deceaſed, are deſired to make payment againſt the date aforeſaid, otherwiſe the ſubſcriber will be under the neceſſity of putting their accounts into the hands of an attorney.

MARY HAYS.

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the firſt of December, 1786, a Dun MARE, four years old, a ſmall blaze in her forehead, both hind feet white, no brand or ear mark, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, property, pay charges, and take her away.

MATTHEW M'CLEAN.

Weſtmoreland, Jan. 18, 1787.

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WHEREAS, I, the ſubſcriber, purchaſed a tract of land from Thomas Sellers of Waſhington county, for which I have given him (along with others) a bond for the penalty of Three Hundred Pounds, dated on or about the ſeventh of November, 1786, for which I am now ſued by the ſaid Thomas Sellers. And whereas the ſaid Thomas, has not made me a perfect title for the ſaid land, according to our agreement, and by examination at the land office in Philadelphia, I find he cannot make me a title, the land being located and ſurveyed to and for a certain Peter Painter, Theſe are to notify all and every perſon and perſons, not to take any aſſignment upon the beforementioned bond, as I am determined not to pay the money until I ſhall receive value for the ſame.

JAMES RICHARDSON.

Waſhington county, Jan. 18, 1787.

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AS there is a number of tracts of land ſituate in the county of Waſhington, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, that remain unoccupied, and without proper effects to be found thereon from which the payment of the public taxes may be procured. And whereas there are large arrearages of the taxes which have been heretofore aſſeſſed on unoccupied lands within this county; and ſtill remains due and outſtanding, to the great delay and diſappointment of the public meaſures, and unequal burthening of thoſe who have paid their proportions of the taxes in due time.

Therefore purſuant to the acts of the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, we, the ſubſcribers, commiſſioners of the county of Waſhington, do hereby give public notice to all owners of ſuch lands, whether they hold it by deed, patent, warrant, location, or improvement, that if they, or ſome perſon in their behalf, do not appear and pay unto Andrew Swearingin, treaſurer, living in Waſhington, the full amount of the outſtanding taxes, hereafter mentioned, together with the additional charges thereon, before the firſt Monday in April next enſuing this date, then the ſubſcribers will proceed to ſell by public vendue at the court-houſe of ſaid county, to the higheſt bidder, the ſaid unoccupied lands, or ſo much thereof as ſhall be neceſſary to effect the payment of the ſeveral taxes, and the charges of procuring the ſame agreeable to law.

JAMES ALLISON, )
JAMES M'CREADY, ) Commiſſioners.

December 28, 1786.

### HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

| | 1785. l. | s. | d. | 1786. l. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James Crawford | 0 | 15 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Thomas Hamilton | | 11 | 8 | | 16 | 8 |
| William Parks | | 9 | | | | |
| Robert Haggins | | 11 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 4 |

### DICKINSON TOWNSHIP.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James M'Guldrick | | | | | 18 | 9 |
| James Bell | | | | | 5 | 9 |
| Daniel M'Dermute, ſen. | | 14 | 1 | | 11 | 8 |
| Daniel M'Dermut, jun. | | 7 | 4 | | 11 | 10 |
| Joſhua Long | | | | | 3 | 1 |
| John Beard | | | | | 8 | 4 |
| David Biſhop | | | | | 18 | 9 |
| James Hays | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 5 | |
| Chriſtian Loots | | | | 2 | 9 | |
| John Wallace | | | | | 11 | 5 |
| Robert Gray | | | | | 7 | 8 |
| John M'Anulty | | 7 | 11 | | | |
| Henry Boils | | 7 | 2 | | | |

### FALLOWFIELD TOWNSHIP.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bernard Johnſton | | 14 | 0 | | | |
| John Jerret | | 4 | 8 | | 5 | 10 |
| Michael Clark | | 4 | | | | |

### PETER's TOWNSHIP.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proprietor Penn | 2 | 15 | 5 | 3 | 2 | |
| A certain Biſhop | | 5 | 4 | | | |
| Samuel Hull | | 1 | 2 | | | |
| James Rollings | | 2 | 7 | | | |
| Henry Rollings | | 2 | 7 | | | |
| Samuel Irvin | | 2 | 7 | | 3 | 8 |
| John Purns | | | | | 12 | 6 |
| John or David Scott | | | | | 19 | 6 |
| William Martin | | | | | 18 | 8 |

### SMITH and HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benjamin Cuykendall | | 15 | 7 | | | |
| Andrew Link | | 14 | 1 | | | |
| John Gibſon | 1 | 5 | | | | |
| William Gumb | | 11 | 9 | | | |
| Alexander Spear | | 15 | 7 | | 11 | 8 |
| Mr. Wilſon | | 18 | 9 | | 19 | |
| Joha Lewebſter | 3 | | 6 | | | |
| Robert Purvines | 9 | 7 | | 9 | 4 | |
| Robert Rutherford | 3 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 19 | 2 |
| Magneſs Tate | 1 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| John Crooket | 2 | 2 | 6 | | | |
| Alexander Steel | | 12 | 6 | | | |
| London Waſhington | 2 | 7 | | | | |
| Abraham Kirkpatrick | | 13 | 9 | | 4 | 6 |
| Patrick Scott | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Thomas Scott | | 15 | 7 | | | |
| John Scott | | 11 | | | | |
| George Wallace | 1 | 17 | | | | |
| William Blank | | 9 | 4 | | | |
| John Anderſon | | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Captain Callender | 1 | 1 | 10 | | | |
| Dorſey Penticoſt | 2 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| John Laughlin | | 9 | 4 | | | |
| William Laughlin | | 15 | 7 | | 14 | 3 |
| Daniel Curry | | 12 | 6 | | 12 | |
| William Shearer | | 12 | 6 | | | |
| William Williams | | | | | 3 | |
| Mary Fowler | | 12 | 6 | | | |
| James Caruthers | | 7 | 5 | | | |
| Anthony Dunlevy | | 7 | 5 | | | |
| John Moore | | 6 | 3 | | | |
| Joſeph Carrell | | 18 | 9 | | | |
| John Rogers | | 14 | 1 | | | |
| Thomas Rogers | | 14 | 1 | | | |
| William Redick | | 14 | 1 | | | |
| Nathaniel Hunſt | | 15 | 4 | | 13 | 2 |
| Van Swearingin | | 10 | | | 17 | 6 |
| Philip Taber | | 9 | 9 | | | |
| Iſaac Eaton | | 19 | 6 | | 11 | 8 |
| Iſaac Wiſeman | | 9 | | | | |
| Thomas Stephens | | 9 | 9 | | | |
| Nathan Dungan | | 9 | 9 | | 5 | 6 |
| William Drennan | | 9 | 9 | | | |
| John Dorben | | 1 | 10 | | | |
| William Laughlen | | 6 | 3 | | | |
| Crawford James | | | | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| Joſeph Torrance | | | | | 15 | 8 |
| James Frazer | | | | | 8 | 6 |
| John Forgey | | | | | 8 | 6 |
| Brice Iſaac | | | | | 15 | 8 |
| James Fulton | | | | | 15 | 8 |
| John Riddle | | | | | 7 | 6 |
| Jeremy Simpſon | | | | | 12 | 2 |
| Burns | | | | | 3 | |
| Boyd | | | | | 8 | 9 |
| Carſon | | | | 1 | 17 | 6 |
| William Donnaly | | | | | 15 | |
| William Zedick | | | | | 8 | 9 |
| William Thompſon | | | | | 8 | 9 |
| William Little | | | | | 11 | 8 |
| John Nelſon | | | | | 11 | 8 |
| John Douglaſs | | | | | 15 | |
| Brady William | | | | | 8 | 9 |
| Bouſman Jacob | 1 | | | 6 | 18 | |
| James Miller | | | | | 8 | 9 |
| Cook Peden | | | | 1 | 15 | |
| John Hoge | | | | | 8 | 9 |
| John Marſhell | | | | | 8 | 9 |
| Edward Joy | | | | | 7 | |
| James Marſhell | | | | | 5 | 10 |
| William William | | | | | 3 | 6 |
| Michael Chriſtloe | | | | | 17 | 6 |
| Matthew Vanlier | | | | | 8 | 9 |
| Edward Hatfield | | | | | 5 | 10 |
| Joſeph Foſſet | | | | | 8 | 9 |
| Andrew Vant | | | | | 3 | 6 |
| Michael Steel | | | | | 6 | 3 |
| William Campbell | | | | | 12 | |
| Hoge David | | | | | 13 | 2 |
| Joſeph Dungan | | | | | 17 | 6 |
| Peter Demas | | | | | 5 | 10 |
| Levi Stephens | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Henry Wilſon | | | | | 9 | 6 |
| Taylor Carrol | | | | | 13 | |
| James Little | | | | 1 | 9 | 10 |

[The remainder of this advertiſement will be inſerted in our next, want of room obliges us defer it.]

## A DEBATE in the ASSEMBLY of TRANSYLVANIA.

*Translated into English Verse, from the Original Tongue*

I.

THERE was once a debate,
In the assembly of the state,
On a point which caus'd great alarms;
Whether two sons of Titian,
Shou'd be paid on petition,
For painting a fine coat of arms.

II.

This pretty performance,
Was by design or chance,
Plac'd in the great court of law,
There's a ship and a plough,
One above, next below,
And 'tween 'em are three packs of straw.

III.

Wh--t--ll was not willing,
To pay e'en a shilling,
'Cause' there was no obligation;'
But Cl---r insisted
The thing might be twisted,
'T' a contract of implicatton.'

IV.

With great sobriety,
He show'd the propriety,
Of 'paying on various ground;
For join'd to robes scarlet,
It frightens each varlet,
And aws all the wretches around.

V.

Then it with brill'ancy,
Fills up the vacancy
Over the heads of their honors;
So the arms of the king,
Lately did the same thing,
And then, sir, we were the donors.

VI.

F--ly said, sir, 'I vow
The request I'd allow,
Had C----r not made an argument,
Tho' illegal 'tis just,
They be paid who will trust,
But danger's in the precedent.

VII.

L-g-n gravely declar'd,
He'd have spoke not a word,
Were he sure the men wou'd be paid;
For did he know that,
His vote should be flat,
And contradict all that he said.

VIII.

W-nk--p started a plan,
And indeed he's a man
Of sense, or something that's nigh it;
Since the house will not pay
For this work, fine and gay!
It will not be wrong to buy it."

IX.

B---k---ge wise laid
It just enter'd his head,
That girls it might please or displease;
But cou'd ne'er terrify,
Fright, kill, or vivify,
Creatures less trifling than these.

X.

He shew'd with deep learning,
As well as discerning,
From the spectacula Roman;
From Lucretia's cold rump,
And the soldier's short stump,
How man t' affect, or a woman.

XI.

To chase (said he) evil,
I'd have drawn the devil,
And Arnold with dung fork behind;
Spewing fire and smoke,
O'er the bench's red cloak,
'For this, sir, the cash we can find.'

XII.

The debate was then clos'd,
And the question proposed,
While the painters all trembling stood;
The assembly decided,
By vote undivided,
That painting was no public good.

XIII.

Thus prudent and bonny,
The state sav'd its money,
Its fame, its credit, and so forth;
Tho' as foolish folks say,
The expence of the day,
Was more than the picture was worth.

---

DANIEL BRITT & Co. once more call on those indebted to the late house of Craig, Bayard & Co. to come and settle their accounts, as they need not expect any further lenity.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1786.

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DANIEL BRITT & CO.

Have for Sale, a General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, Flour, Whisky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Ashes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c &c.

Pittsburgh, July 28.

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*CERTIFICATES for the LAND-OFFICE.*

MAY *be had of the subscriber, at his office in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, nearly opposite the sign of the Black Bear, where every person applying may be furnished with the exact sum they may have occasion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

*THOMAS FORREST.*

*Who buys and sells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this state, or any of the United States.*

*Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.*

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AN OFFICE

For the Purchase and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Also Houses, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the east side of Second-street, between Market and Chesnut streets, seven doors below Black Horse-alley, Philadelphia. Who furnishes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commission.

All applications and orders from persons residing in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchases or sales, payments in the land office, or to receive interest at the continental loan office or state treasury.

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FREEMAN & SAVEREN,

Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers,

MAKES in the newest fashion and neatest manner, all kinds of Cabinet work; also, they do the business of Upholsters in the different branches. They are determined to ask the lowest prices for their work and hope by their attention to the commands of those who please to employ them, to merit a continuance of their favors. Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1786.

---

*Just opened and to be sold by the subscriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormsby's.*

A LARGE *and general assortment of DRY and WET GOODS, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce, peltry or ginseng.* *JOHN GIBSON.*

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Pittsburgh, December 9, 1786.

WHEREAS a mistaken opinion has prevailed among some people respecting the commencement of their payments for the Pittsburgh Gazette; some supposing the advertisement circulated by the Printers obliged all persons to pay from the first number which was published, others, with more propriety, and with a better face of justice, that they were bound to compensate the Printers from the date of the first paper they should receive---for the satisfaction of such as are doubtful respecting the commencement of their payment, I do hereby inform them, that payment for the Pittsburgh Gazette commences from the date of the first paper each subscriber receives.

JOHN SCULL.

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WHEREAS the subscriber has passed his note of hand to Francis Williams, dated the 19th instant, for the sum of fifteen pounds, for a consideration which he was to receive, but the said Williams not fulfilling his part of the agreement; I do forewarn any person from taking an assignment of said note, as I am determined not to pay it.

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 25, 1786.

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THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, and their former customers in particular, that they have opened their new shop, opposite to Mr. Joseph Nicholas's, at the sign of the Cross Keys, where they mean to carry on the Hatting business in all its various branches. Ladies and gentlemen may be supplied with hats of the best quality and newest fashion, on the shortest notice, by the publics most humble servants.

JOHN & DANIEL CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 29, 1786.

N. B. Beaver, fox, racoon and muskrat skins, taken as cash, or beef, pork, butter and flour taken in part pay; likewise wool at the current selling price.

---

STRAYED from the town of Pittsburgh the 27th of November last, a Horse, between a brown and a dun colour, has a star in his forehead, a switch tail, no brand, about 4 years old. Whoever takes up said Horse, and brings him to subscriber living in Pittsburgh, shall receive Two Dollars Reward, besides reasonable charges paid by

Dec. 20, 1786. WILLIAM DICK.

---

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the 11th of October last, an indented Irish servant Man, named JOHN BUCHANAN, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, black complexion, of a very effeminate appearance, short black hair, speaks with the brogue, is very pregnant with little artifice, and a notorious liar; had on a blue broadcloth coat, with yellow buttons, moleskin jacket, black breeches, and a large cocked castor hat; took with him two horses, one black, 15 and an half hands high, with a small star, his left hind foot white, marked on the right buttock U S, almost worn out; the other a bay; he carried a case of holster pistols and a fusil; endeavoured to change the horses in the Alleghany Mountain, on his way down the old Virginia road; he had then in company with him a young woman, whom he passed for his wife; he was bought of Jeremiah Warder, Parker & Co. in Philadelphia, on the 27th of May, 1784; says he was born in Cork, and is a glove maker. As he had access to a large store in Pittsburgh, it appears that he has carried off a considerable sum of mony and other valuable property; it is therefore expected that he may escape to Ireland, should this be the case, the above reward shall be paid to any person that will have him apprehended, so that he may be brought to justice, and a reward of Forty Dollars shall be paid to any person that will have him taken up and secured in any workhouse or prison in the United States, so that his master may get him again, or that will deliver him to General Febiger, in Philadelphia; Walter Roe, in Baltimore; Michael M'Kewan, in Martinsburgh, Virginia, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh, and all reasonable charges.

Jan. 10, 1787. JAMES O'HARA.

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CAME to the plantation whereon Peter Brandon now lives, on Chartier's creek; 10 miles from Pittsburgh, about the first week in May last, a bay COLT; about 12 or 13 hands high, no brand or spots on him, has a dark mane and tail; he trots all. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

PETER BRANDON.

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PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL *and* JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-street, near the Ferry, where* Subscriptions (at 17/6 per ann.) Advertisements, &c. *for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.*---ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inserted Three Weeks for 8 Dollar, and every continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; those exceeding a square are inserted in proportion.

## A DEBATE in the ASSEMBLY of TRANSYLVANIA.

*Tranſlated into Engliſh Verſe, from the Original Tongue*

I.

THERE was once a debate,
In the aſſembly of the ſtate,
On a point which caus'd great alarms;
Whether two ſons of Titian,
Shou'd be paid on petition,
For painting a fine coat of arms.

II.

This pretty performance,
Was by deſign or chance,
Plac'd in the great court of law,
There's a ſhip and a plough,
One above, next below,
And 'tween 'em are three packs of ſtraw.

III.

Wh--t--ll was not willing,
To pay e'en a ſhilling,
'Cauſe' there was no obligation;'
But Cl---r inſiſted
The thing might be twiſted,
'T' a contract of implicatton.'

IV.

With great ſobriety,
He ſhow'd the propriety,
Of 'paying on various ground;
For join'd to robes ſcarlet,
It frightens each varlet,
And aws all the wretches around.

V.

Then it with brill'ancy,
Fills up the vacancy
Over the heads of their honors;
So the arms of the king,
Lately did the ſame thing,
And then, ſir, we were the donors.

VI.

F--ly ſaid, ſir, 'I vow
The requeſt I'd allow,
Had C----r not made an argument,
Tho' illegal 'tis juſt,
They be paid who will truſt,
But danger's in the precedent.

VII.

L-g-n gravely declar'd,
He'd have ſpoke not a word,
Were he ſure the men wou'd be paid;
For did he know that,
His vote ſhould be flat,
And contradict all that he ſaid.

VIII.

W-nk--p ſtarted a plan,
And indeed he's a man
Of ſenſe, or ſomething that's nigh it;
Since the houſe will not pay
For this work, fine and gay!
It will not be wrong to buy it."

IX.

B---k---ge wife laid
It juſt enter'd his head,
That girls it might pleaſe or diſpleaſe;
But cou'd ne'er terrify,
Fright, kill, or ivify,
Creatures leſs trifling than theſe.

X.

He ſhew'd with deep learning,
As well as diſcerning,
From the ſpectacula Roman;
From Lucretia's cold rump,
And the ſoldier's ſhort ſtump,
How man t' affect, or a woman.

XI.

To chaſe (ſaid he) evil,
I'd have drawn the devil,
And Arnold with dung fork behind;
Spewing fire and ſmoke,
O'er the bench's red cloak,
'For this, ſir, the caſh we can find.'

XII.

The debate was then clos'd,
And the queſtion propoſed,
While the painters all trembling ſtood;
The aſſembly decided,
By vote undivided,
That painting was no public good.

XIII.

Thus prudent and bonny,
The ſtate ſav'd its money,
Its fame, its credit, and ſo forth;
Tho' as foolish folks ſay,
The expence of the day,
Was more than the picture was worth.

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DANIEL BRITT & Co. once more call on thoſe indebted to the late houſe of Craig, Bayard & Co. to come and ſettle their accounts, as they need not expect any further lenity.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 20, 1786.

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Have for Sale, a General Aſſortment of

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Pittſburgh, July 28.

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All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

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*Juſt opened and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormſby's.*

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Pittſburgh, December 9, 1786.

WHEREAS a miſtaken opinion has prevailed among ſome people reſpecting the commencement of their payments for the Pittſburgh Gazette; ſome ſuppoſing the advertiſement circulated by the Printers obliged all perſons to pay from the firſt number which was publiſhed, others, with more propriety, and with a better face of juſtice, that they were bound to compenſate the Printers from the date of the firſt paper they ſhould receive---for the ſatisfaction of ſuch as are doubtful reſpecting the commencement of their payment, I do hereby inform them, that payment for the Pittſburgh Gazette commences from the date of the firſt paper each ſubſcriber receives.

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Pittſburgh, Dec. 25, 1786.

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Pittſburgh, Dec. 29, 1786.

N. B. Beaver, fox, racoon and muſkrat ſkins, taken as caſh, or beef, pork, butter and flour taken in part pay; likewiſe wool at the current ſelling price.

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STRAYED from the town of Pittſburgh the 27th of November laſt, a Horſe, between a brown and a dun colour, has a ſtar in his forehead, a ſwitch tail, no brand, about 4 years old. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to ſubſcriber living in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive Two Dollars Reward, beſides reaſonable charges paid by

Dec. 20, 1786. WILLIAM DICK.

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Jan. 10, 1787. JAMES O'HARA.

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